

# T W I

2. A single string of a cord.  
Winding a thin string about the work, hazards its breaking by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Maxon's Mech. Exer.*
3. A cord; a string.  
Through these labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,  
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,  
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it  
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*  
About his chin the *twist* *Dryden.*  
He ty'd, and soon the strang'd soul dismiss'd.  
4. Contortion; writhing.  
Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal,  
which does not render them more proper for that particular  
animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*  
5. The manner of twisting.  
Jack thrunk at first light of it; he found fault with the  
length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arbutnot.*  
*Twister*. *n. f.* [from *twist*.] One who twists; a ropemaker.  
To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which  
explain *twist* in all its senses.  
When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,  
For the twisting of his twist, he three times doth intwine;  
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwine,  
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.  
Untwisting the twine that untwisteth between,  
He twirls with his *twister*, the two in a twine;  
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,  
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.  
The twain that in twining before in the twine,  
As twines were untwined, he now doth untwine,  
'Twixt the twain intertwining a twine more between,  
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*  
To *twist*. *v. a.* [esp'ran, Saxon.] To finer; to flout; to  
reproach.  
When approaching the stormy flowers,  
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,  
And sooth to faine, nought seemeth like strife,  
That shepherds to *twisten* each other's life. *Spenser.*  
When I protest true loyalty to her,  
She *twists* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Ælop minds men of their errors without *twisting* them for  
what's amiss. *L'Estrange.*  
This these scoffers *twisted* the Christians with. *Tillotson.*  
Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no  
longer; for which he was *twisted* in his own time. *Baker.*  
To *twit*. *v. a.* [epicran, Saxon.] To vellicate; to  
pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty  
motion.  
He rose, and *twit*'d his mantle blue,  
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new. *Milton.*  
*Twit*'d by the sleeve he mouths it more and more. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
With a furious leap  
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,  
And fear'd at ev'ry step a *twitching* spright behind. *Dryd.*  
Thrice they *twit*'d the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*  
*twitch*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.  
But Hudibras give him a *twit*,  
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*  
The lion gave one hearty *twit*, and got his feet out  
of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*  
2. A painful contraction of the fibres.  
Other confed'rate pairs  
Contract the fibres, and the *twit*ch produce,  
Which gently puthes on the grateful food  
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*  
Mighty physical their fear is,  
For soon as noise of combat near is,  
Their heart defending to their breeches,  
Must give their stomachs cruel *twit*ches. *Prior.*  
A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and  
pain occasioning convulsive *twit*ches. *Sharp.*  
*twit*chgrass. *n. f.* A plant.  
*twit*ch-grass is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow,  
and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*  
To *twit*ter. *v. n.*  
1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.  
This must be done,  
Swallows *twit*ter on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*  
They *twit*ter cheerful, till the vernal months  
Invite them back. *Thomson.*  
2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.  
A widow which had a *twit*tering toward a second husband,  
took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estr.*  
*twit*ter. *n. f.* Any motion or disorder of passion; such as  
a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.  
The ancient errant knights  
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,  
And cut whole giants into fritters,  
To put them into amorous *twit*ters. *Hudibras.*

# T Y M

- The moon was in a heavy *twit*ter, that her cloaths never  
fitted her. *L'Estrange.*  
*twittletwattle*. *n. f.* [A ludicrous reduplication of  
*twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.  
Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms,  
inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*  
'*twixt*. A contraction of *between*.  
Twilight, short arbiter 'twixt day and night. *Milton.*  
*Two*. *adj.* [twai, Gothick; epi, Saxon.]  
1. One and one.  
Between two hawks, which flies the higher pitch;  
Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;  
Between two blades, which bears the better temper;  
Between two horses, which doth bear him best;  
Between two girls, which hath the merriest eye,  
I have some shallow spirit of judgment. *Shakespeare.*  
Three words it will three times report, and then the two  
latter for some times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*  
They lay  
By two and two across the common way. *Dryden.*  
2. It is used in composition.  
Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king  
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*  
A rational animal better described man's essence, than a  
two-legg'd animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke's Works.*  
The two-shap'd Erichonius had his birth  
Without a mother, from the reeking earth. *Addison.*  
Her register was a two-leaved book of record, one page  
containing the names of her living, and the other of her de-  
ceased members. *Ayliffe.*  
*two*edged. *adj.* [two and edge.] Having an edge on either  
side.  
Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,  
A twoedg'd weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*  
*two*fold. *adj.* [two and fold.] Double.  
Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *two*fold desire,  
that death when it cometh may give us some convenient re-  
pite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wil-  
dom to provide always before hand. *Hooker.*  
Through mirk'om air her ready way she makes,  
Her *two*fold team, of which two black as pitch,  
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike, *Fairy Queen.*  
O thou! the earthly author of my blood,  
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,  
Doth now with *two*fold vigour lift me up,  
To reach at victory above my head,  
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,  
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakespeare.*  
Our *two*fold seas wash either side. *Dryden.*  
Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space  
and duration, have each of them a *two*fold acceptation. *Locke.*  
Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,  
Now dropp'd their *two*fold burdens. *Prior.*  
Holiness may be taken in a *two*fold sense; for that external  
holiness, which belongs to persons or things, offered to God;  
or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*  
*two*fold. *adv.* Doubly.  
A profelyte you make *two*fold more the child of hell than  
yourself. *Matt. xxiii. 15.*  
*two*handed. *adj.* [two and hand.] Large; bulky; enor-  
mous of magnitude.  
With huge *two*handed sway,  
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down, *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Wide wafting, *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;  
An Amazon, the large *two*handed whore. *Dryden.*  
*two*pence. *n. f.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.  
You all shew like gilt *two*pences to me. *Shakespeare.*  
To *tye*. *v. a.* To bind. See *Tie*.  
*tye*. *n. f.* See *Tie*. A knot; a bond or obligation.  
Lay your  
Command upon me; to the which my duties  
Are with a most indissoluble *tye* *Shakespeare.*  
For ever knit.  
I have no *tye* upon you to be true,  
But that which loosen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*  
Honour's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,  
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,  
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,  
And imitates her actions where she is not. *Adams's Cat.*  
It ought not to be sported with;  
Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,  
By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*  
*tye*ger. *n. f.* See *Tiger*.  
*TYMBAL*. *n. f.* [tymbal, French.] A kind of kettle-drum.  
Yet gracious charity! indulgent guest!  
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast; *Those*

# T Y P

- My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:  
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:  
A *tymbal*'s sound were better than my voice,  
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*  
*TYKE*. *n. f.* [See *Tike*.] *Tyke* in Scottish still denotes a  
dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from  
thence perhaps comes *league*.  
Bale *tyke*, call't thou me host? now,  
By this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakespeare.*  
*TYMPANITES*. *n. f.* [τυμπανιτης, from τυμπανον, to  
sound like a drum.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells  
the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.  
*TYMPANUM*. *n. f.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called  
from its resemblance to a drum.  
The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the  
*tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Weyman.*  
*TYMPANY*. *n. f.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed  
flatulence that swells the body like a drum.  
Hope, the christian grace, must be proportioned and at-  
temperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and pro-  
portion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hamm.*  
He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,  
As if the empire were a *tympany*,  
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why  
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*  
Others that affect  
A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Roscommon.*  
Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a  
bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*  
Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence  
Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.  
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,  
But sure thou't but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*  
The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour as  
makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is  
called a *tympany*. *A. butnot.*  
*TYNY*. *adj.* Small.  
He that has a little *tiny* wit,  
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakespeare.*  
*TYPE*. *n. f.* [type, Fr. typus, Lat. τυπος.]  
1. Emblem; mark of something.  
Clean renouncing  
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,  
Short bolster'd breeches, and those types of travel,  
And understanding again the honest men. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,  
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*  
2. That by which something future is prefigured.  
Informing them by types  
And shadows of that destin'd feed to bruise  
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve  
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*  
The Apostle shews the Christian religion to be in truth  
and substance what the Jewish was only in type and shadow. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
3. A stamp; a mark not in use.  
Thy father bears the type of King of Naples,  
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shakespeare.*  
What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n  
To be discovered, that can do me good?  
—Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady,  
—Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads;  
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,  
The high imperial type of this earth's glory. *Shakespeare.*  
4. A printing letter.  
*TYPICK*. *n. f.* [typicus, Fr. typicus, Lat.] Emblematical;  
*TYPICAL*. *adj.* figurative of something else.  
The Levitical priesthood was only typical of the christian;  
which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as  
the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Mo-  
ses. *Atterbury.*  
Hence that many courfers ran,  
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,  
To bleis the great Eliza's reign;  
And in the *typic* glory shew  
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*  
*TYPICALLY*. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner.  
This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is  
typically represented, and mysteriously exemplified by the Por-  
phyrian scale of being. *Norris.*  
*TYPICALNESS*. *n. f.* [from *typical*.] The state of being ty-  
pical.  
To *typify*. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to shew in em-  
blem.  
The resurrection of Christ bath the power of a pattern to  
us, and is so *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain;  
at the effusion of whose blood, not only the hard hearts of  
his enemies relented, but the stony rocks and vail of the  
temple were shattered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

# T Y R

- TYPOGRAPH*. *ad.* [τυπος and γραφω.] A printer.  
*TYPOGRAPHICAL*. *adj.* [from *typography*.]  
1. Emblematical; figurative.  
2. Belonging to the printer's art.  
*TYPOGRAPHICALLY*. *adv.* [from *typographical*.]  
1. Emblematically; figuratively.  
2. After the manner of printers.  
*TYPOGRAPHY*. *n. f.* [τυπογραφια, Fr. typographie, Lat.]  
1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.  
Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published  
amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than ve-  
rity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. The art of printing.  
*TYRANNESS*. *n. f.* [from *tyrant*.] A the tyrant.  
They were by law of that proud *tyranny*,  
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false surmise. *Fairy Qu.*  
The *tyranny* doth joy to see  
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*  
*TYRANNICAL*. *n. f.* [tyrannus, Latin; tyrannique, French;  
τυραννικός,] Suiting a tyrant; acting like  
a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious.  
Charge him home that affects  
*Tyranny* power. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all fealon'd office, and to wind  
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakespeare.*  
Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many  
noble houses were overthrown by false accusations. *Bacon.*  
Our sects a more *tyrannick* power assume,  
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Rose.*  
Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,  
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*  
If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be  
*tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*  
She hath recourse  
To tears and prayers, again the feels the smart  
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*  
And by the nobles, by his commons curst,  
Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durst;  
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,  
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*  
*TYRANNICALLY*. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a  
tyrant.  
*TYRANNICIDE*. *n. f.* [tyrannus and caedo, Latin.] The act of  
killing a tyrant.  
To *TYRANNISE*. *v. n.* [tyraniser, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play  
the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.  
While we trust in the mercy of God thro' Christ Jesus, fear  
will not be able to *tyrannise* over us. *Hooker.*  
Then gan Carautius *tyrannise* anew,  
And gainst the Romans bent their proper power,  
And so Alecctus treacherously slew,  
And took on him the robe of Emperor. *Fairy Queen.*  
I made thee miserable,  
What time I threw the people's suffrages  
On him, that thus doth *tyrannise* o'er me. *Shakespeare.*  
A crew, whom like ambition joins  
With him, or under him to *tyrannise*. *Milton.*  
Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been  
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;  
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,  
Or kill'd and *tyrannise*'d without a guard. *Waller.*  
He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannises* over his  
own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth  
alone, which is to command assent by its own authority. *Locke's Works.*  
*TYRANNOUS*. *adj.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick;  
arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. Not in use.  
It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who,  
not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the  
others virtuous patience under them, think their matterhood  
nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*  
Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of the unjust  
and *tyrannous* rule of Harold an usurper. *Spenser.*  
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,  
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,  
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*  
Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*  
'Tis excellent  
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*  
To use it like a giant. *Shakespeare.*  
Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!  
Than the queen's life. *Shakespeare.*  
After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these  
writings came abroad. *Temple.*  
*TYRANNY*. *n. f.* [tyrannis, Latin; τυραννία, tyrannia, Fr.]  
1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.  
Our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and in th' excess of joy,  
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*